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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether direct to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

SENATOR COLIHAN SWORN IN.

Squirming Over the Democratic House Slate.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus to be Held To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1875.

SENATE.

In the Senate, Mr. Strang, of the Select Committee on the Colihan case, reported that an attempt to postpone the admission of a Senator for the purpose of determining specific charges of violation of law, would be a dangerous precedent and subversive of the rights of the Senator and his constituents. The truth or falsity of a specific criminal charge should be determined by a jury only, under the forms and sanction of law? The iron-clad oath prescribed by the Constitution was meant to guard against the admission of unworthy members, and may with some force be held to preclude any other form of inquiry concerning matters embraced therein. The report was adopted—yeas 48, nays none. Mr. Colihan was then sworn in.

Mr. Lamon presented a bill to amend the Police Magistrates bill of Philadelphia. Referred to the Philadelphia Senators and reported back by the committee.

The following bills in place were offered: By Mr. Alexander—Relating to official acts of foreign notaries.

Mr. McKinley—A supplement to the act relating to writs of *quo warranto*. This is the same as last year's bill, which failed to reach the Governor.

Mr. Jones—An act relating to investments held by executors and other fiduciaries.

Mr. Newmyer—Relating to the return of writs and other processes of courts abolished or changed by the Constitution. It provides for the completion of all pending proceedings in such courts the same as if they had not been abolished or changed. All these bills were laid on the table till the committees shall be appointed.

The Governor sent in the following nominations: H. L. McCullough, of Pittsburgh, Notary; I. Donald Newell, of Millerstown, Butler county, Notary; Thomas S. Reid, Justice of the Peace for West Wheatfield, Indiana county; George McIntyre, of Venango county, Sealer of Weights and Measures. Laid over.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded to the election of Chief Clerk. Woolever received 106 votes, and Shurlock 87.

Mr. Parker offered the Democratic slate in the shape of a resolution for filling the remaining offices.

A motion to strike out McConkey's name (Resident Clerk) and insert Smull and Morrison, was lost—yeas 89, nays 105.

A motion to strike out Beamish, for Sergeant-at-Arms, and insert Knipe, a Democratic soldier, caused an exciting debate, during which Beamish was denounced as a ballot-box stuffer, embezzler, perjurer and generally bad. Before reaching a vote the Governor's Message was received and read.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus for United States Senator will meet to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon. Wallace will be nominated. There are rumors of trouble, however, and several Democrats talk of not going in.

The call for the caucus is signed by ninety Democratic Senators and members, while a remonstrance is signed by about thirty. A compromise has been agreed upon, that all will meet at two o'clock to-morrow, and if a respectable minority desire it, the regular caucus will be postponed until Tuesday next.

THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

to-night discussed Beamish's case three hours, with closed doors, but it has leaked out that he was again indorsed. It is now claimed that everything is settled, and that the whole slate will go through to-morrow.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1875.

In the Senate, to-day, the first attempt at organization, under the new Constitution, was met with the difficulty of determining what course should be pursued when charges are made against a member-elect, which, if proven, would disqualify him. When the returns of the election of Senators were read, and the Thirtieth district was reached, the return from which certified that John P. Colihan was elected, a paper was presented by the Speaker, which had been sent to him for that purpose, charging that Colihan had been guilty of bribing men to support him for election. The question then arose, what should be done? Should Colihan be sworn in, and the facts inquired into afterwards, or should the swearing in be postponed until the facts could be inquired into?

The Democrats contended that the Senate could not refuse to swear in a man who presented an unquestioned certificate of election; and that no man could be punished for bribery, either by unseating him or by penal punishment, until judicially tried and convicted. The Republicans, on the other hand, contended that the jurisdiction of the Senate was complete and full. It is made, by Constitution, the judge of the qualifications of its members, and this consitutes that body a judicial tribunal to hear and determine the facts whenever a charge of guilt is made. Mr. Strang thought that, at least, it was best to go slow, and that it would be safest to inquire first what were the real powers of the Senate in such cases, and his views prevailed. On his motion the whole matter was referred to a committee of five to report to-morrow on the powers of the Senate in such cases, and that Colihan should not be allowed to take the oath of office until the whole matter was inquired into. The committee consists of Messrs. Strang, Rutan, Jones, Wallace and Playford.

The probability is, from what I can hear to-night, that they will report that the jurisdiction of the Senate in such cases is clear, but that, in the absence of any enactment of a legal method for hearing and determining such allegations, and inasmuch as the Constitution prescribes an iron-clad oath which no man guilty of bribery can take without committing perjury, the Senator from Schuylkill should be sworn in and those who charge him with crime be remitted to their legal remedies against him.

This instance has demonstrated the necessity for some law to regulate proceedings in such cases. In the British Parliament all charges of bribery are referred, under the Bribery Act, to a Judge, who hears the evidence; and if he finds the member charged with bribery, to be guilty, the finding unseats him, without action on the part of Parliament. We need some such law as this; otherwise, if the plan of presenting such charges to the Legislature for its judgment thereon be followed, we shall find that changes of this nature will be trumped up for the occasion, and party majorities used for the purpose of unseating members on an *ex parte* presumption of facts. An offense which works perpetual disqualification, as this does, should be tried by a judicial tribunal only, and that under safeguards which will securely shield the innocent from undeserved punishment.

A similar question was raised in the House, although not a parallel one. Mr. Rosenmiller, the Republican member from Lancaster City, was District Attorney of that city when he was elected to the Legislature. When the members came to be sworn in to-day, a protest was presented, objecting to his being allowed to take the oath, on the ground that he could not be elected to one office while holding another. In this case the facts were not disputed, as in Colihan's case. It was freely admitted that he *was* District Attorney when elected, but had resigned before December 1, when his term as a Representative began. All that was left to be determined in his case was a mere question of Constitutional construction, viz.: does the Constitution render the holder of one office ineligible to election to another office? The House proceeded to determine this question at once, without further delay, and it decided, by a vote of 97 to 9, that Rosenmiller was *not* ineligible.

The prompt decision of this case by the House, and again, them, alarmed the Democratic leaders. The affirmative vote consisted of 88 Republicans and 9 Democrats, against 95 Democrats in the negative. Thus, on the very first test vote, the Democratic majority dwindled away, and the leaders to-night are in an estacy of terror lest some new mine should be exploded under their feet. Their caucus, in the morning, sat from nine until eleven in a hot and close room, the list of officers reported by the Commite of Twenty-one. It was found that twenty-five members would vote against the report, in the House if the caucus, reported it through, and finally the caucus, by a very decided vote, defeated the "slate" by refusing to adopt it. To-night, as I write, the wrangle over a new deal is still going on, and, although the caucus has, at this second meeting, adopted the "slate" it at first rejected, the party seems fast verging into that condition in which every member looks with suspicion and distrust upon every other member. The cohesive bond of public plunder" has evidently lost its cohesiveness.

In this unseemly scramble for the spoils, the party is losing the virtue it once possessed of exercising a party drill that brought every member up, shortly and sharply, in his proper subordinate position. There is no such thing as subordination or submission apparent. Every fellow is looking out for himself, and he don't care who gets the hindmost. Furey kicks Josephs in the face, and Josephs throws Furey out of the window. Black eyes and swollen faces tell of various unbrotherly encounters; and the scowl of hate and suspicion with which the disappointed look upon their luckier fellows, is a sorry sequence to the delight that was so manifest on every Democratic countenance for a short time after November 3d.

Mateer, the Republican elected from Huntingdon on the mongrel ticket, went into the Democratic caucus and voted for the Democratic candidate for Speaker in the House to-day. They had 100 members, and this raised the number to 110. Two are dead and one sick, which brought the vote down to 107, which was the vote Patterson received. The Republican vote was originally 92. Mateer's defection reduced it to 91. One is dead and one sick, and one was absent on roll call, leaving the Republican vote for Vogdes, 88.

Buckalew's last card, consisting of a learned legal disquisition to show that a member of the State Legislature cannot, during the time for which he was chosen, be elected to the United States Senate, has fallen stillborn. It has produced no effect whatever. When a certain justice of the peace was told that he could not do so-and-so, he replied by saying that he would show that he *could*, and by doing just that very thing. That is just what the Pennsylvania Legislature will do. Buckalew tells them they cannot elect Wagner; and they will respond by showing that they can. The precedents cited in support of this view may seem very strong, as a mere array of opinions; but legal opinions can be cited in support of almost any vagary; and practical precedents are worth more than theoretical ones. William Marks, of Allegheny, was elected United States Senator while serving as State Senator; James Cooper, while serving as Speaker of the House, was also chosen United States Senator; and there are dozens of similar instances.

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 6, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. THURMAN in regard to the Louisiana trouble, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Conkling to insert the words "if not incompatible with the public interests."

Mr. WEST proceeded to review the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature on Monday last, and charged that, by the laws of Louisiana, the acts of the Conservative members of that Legislature were illegal, violent and revolutionary, and in fact were the acts of a mob. The seating of five members whose seats were contested, before any permanent organization, was without parallel. The vote by which Wiltz claimed to have been elected Speaker, lacked five of a legal majority of the body. He next read from a telegram stating that Congressman Potter was present at the organization, and discountenanced the action of Wiltz. General Tourgee was first called upon to maintain order in the lobby by the so-called Conservative majority in the House. The five men who contested seats had not as much right upon the floor as those in the lobby, and when these men were elected by General Tourgee, he did not see how exception could be taken. It was all proper for the military to be used in clearing the lobby, but all wrong when used to quell a mob and eject from the floor five men who were not entitled to be there. The charge that the President had been guilty of malfeasance was entirely contradicted by the facts before the Senate. He then spoke of the unkind treatment toward Northern people in Louisiana, and said over three thousand lives in that State had been yielded up for the sake of their political opinions. Talk about peace in Louisiana! There was no peace there.

Mr. GORDON, resuming, said he was forced to the conclusion that those on the other side who claimed to be the friends of law and order, desire murder in the Southern States. They knew when peace came, when the people of this country understood each other as they are beginning—thank God!—to understand each other now, good government would ensue; life, liberty and property would be safe; and there would be no place for these disturbing spirits. He was responsible only for his belief; but he thought it true, and in time history would confirm him so. Not one man in a thousand in the South was armed. There were not half so many armed as before the war. There were not so many military companies in the south as before the war. Even the old-fashioned double-barreled shotgun had almost disappeared. Was it all right for the Government to send the bayonets of Sheridan while none were to be found, and that the whole slate will go through to-morrow.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1875.

In the Senate, to-day, the first attempt at organization, under the new Constitution, was met with the difficulty of determining what course should be pursued when charges are made against a member-elect, which, if proven, would disqualify him. When the returns of the election of Senators were read, and the Thirtieth district was reached, the return from which certified that John P. Colihan was elected, a paper was presented by the Speaker, which had been sent to him for that purpose, charging that Colihan had been guilty of bribing men to support him for election. The question then arose, what should be done? Should Colihan be sworn in, and the facts inquired into afterwards, or should the swearing in be postponed until the facts could be inquired into?

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The probability is, from what I can hear to-night, that they will report that the jurisdiction of the Senate in such cases is clear, but that, in the absence of any enactment of a legal method for hearing and

NEW ORLEANS.

HOW THE "TIMES" SEES IT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—There are no new developments this morning. The *Times* has the following: "It will be remembered that the admission of the five members who had not been returned by the Returning Board was made the basis for the military order to clear the House, and those five members were put out at the point of the bayonet. It now transpires that the Republicans, since the retirement of the Democrats, having only fifty-one members with certificates, have admitted three members who occupied precisely the same position as the five gentlemen who were ejected. They were two Radicals from Desoto and one from Grant. The question arises, Why don't the military again interpose and put those men out, as they did the five Democrats?"

PROTEST OF BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—At a special meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held this day, the following report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has read with feelings of the deepest sorrow and mortification the published insane dispatch of Gen. P. H. Sheridan to the Hon. Secretary of War, under date of the 4th inst.; that we esteem it a wanton, gross and unjustifiable wrong and libel on the fair fame of every citizen of our State and city. This Board has been established for purely commercial purposes; no political question has ever been discussed or proposed; but, in view of this criminal outrage upon the best interests of our city, by a stranger in temporary power, not only warrants but demands from us this expression of our unqualified denial of those vile aspersions upon our citizens; that we give our assurance to our brother underwriters at the North and West that we claim to be true and loyal citizens of the United States, and as such we are law-loving and law-abiding people, and that life and property are as safe with us as with them; for the truth of which we confidently appeal to the noble army of Knights Templar from every State in the Union, who recently visited our city; that we found and express our surprise that any one occupying the position of General Sheridan should presume to such knowledge of his alleged important facts upon such brief opportunities as he possibly could have during the short time he has been in the South, and the only excuse we find for such utterances is the suggestion that comes to us this morning from New York, that this dispatch was written in Washington and sent to General Sheridan before he left his Northern command; that we earnestly appeal to our Northern brethren, to the Congress of the United States, to their love of liberty and justice, to afford us that protection from this present violence and from wrong and injustice we may follow, which, as fellow citizens of this great country, we have a right to demand; that we cordially indorse the manly and patriotic expressions of the Cotton Exchange at their last meeting.

(Signed) THOS. A. ADAMS, President.

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

To the People of Louisiana: In the name of all that men hold dear and sacred, I implore my fellow-citizens to avoid by all means the traps which our enemies and oppressors have deliberately set for us. Our deliverance from political bondage depends upon our prudence and forbearance, and a conflict with the soldiers or authorities would be the ruin of our hopes—the riveting of our chains. A little more of the heroism, patience and forbearance which have already crowned you with imperishable honor, and the aroused sympathies of the entire country in your favor, and the usurpation and tyranny which you now suffer, now subject will have ceased, and you will be once more a free, a prosperous, a happy people. (Signed) R. H. MARR,

Chairman of Committee of Seventy.

FROM THE CLERGY.

To the American People: Whereas, General Sheridan, now in command of the department of Missouri, under date of the 4th inst., has addressed a communication to General Belknap, Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing vengeance to all lawful authority and approving of murder and crimes; and whereas he has given to that communication full publicity; we, the the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclaim to the whole American people that these charges are unmerited, unfounded and erroneous, and can have no other effect than of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment making the most extreme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of Louisiana.

(Signed) N. J. PERCHE,

Archbishop of New Orleans.

J. P. B. WILMER,

Bishop of Louisiana.

JAS. K. GUTHRIM,

Pastor of Temple Sinai.

J. C. KEENER,

Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

C. DOLL,

Rector of St. Joseph's Church; and many others.

SHERIDAN ONCE MORE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1875.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The city is very quiet to-day. Some 50 of the banditti made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell them the truth. am not afraid, and will not be stopped from informing the Government that there are localities in this Department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years. (Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant General Commanding.

KELLOGG BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Between one and two o'clock the Committee adjourned to the State House to take Governor Kellogg's testimony with regard to the White League. In answer to Mr. Phelps, Mr. Kellogg said the White League, as a distinctive organization, was organized about April or May last, in the Teche parishes, notably in St. Martin's and St. Mary's parishes. When he went to Washington, in June last, everything was quiet. The United States troops were recalled shortly after, but everything still remained quiet. The Metropolitan police at that time were a well organized and disciplined force. He believed the thousands of visitors who came to the city at Mardi Gras would testify that no city, not even Paris, was at that time so well policed as New Orleans. About July the *Picayune* commenced publishing articles assuming the organization of the Legislature, and stated that large quantities of arms had been shipped to the country parishes. Governor Kellogg submitted an official report of the Adjutant General, showing that only about a hundred and thirty arms had been sent to the country and fifty of these were designed to arm a company of white cavalry, and forty of them were burnt up in the court house, where they were stored. The balance were mainly old muzzle-loading Enfields, and many of them were simply loaned to the cadets of the Baton Rouge University. He absolutely denied that there was any black militia organized in the State. Governor Kellogg then asserted that the leaders of the White League were well aware of that fact, though many of the rank and file undoubtedly believed it. Mr. Phelps here left the Committee to return to Washington.

PRIOR TO ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Kellogg, continuing his testimony, narrated a surprising incident, which he said had been brought to his knowledge in such a manner that he was bound to pay some regard to it, of a plot to assassinate the President and conspirators in which were to rendezvous at Baibo. He exonerates the White League from any connection with this plan, which he believed was confined to a few visionaries, and he gave the Committee the name and address of his informant. In connection with the Returning Board he denied emphatically again that he had any caucus or consultation with them, and said they alone were responsible for their decision; that he thought the powers conferred on the Board were excessive and he could not approve them, but the law was the one approved by Warmoth in the interest of the Fusionists, before he came into office. At the close of his testimony he handed to the Committee the following protest, which he said he had received, signed by fifty-two of the members elected to the Legislature, before he called on the troops to clear the Hall of unauthorized persons:

NEW ORLEANS, La., January 4, 1875.

To His Excellency Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor:

SIR:—The undersigned, members elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, assembled at the Hall of the House in the State House, at twelve o'clock this day, and answered to the call made by the Clerk. We protest against the use of force to forcibly taken possession of, in violation of law, and which was made without authority of House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members elect are placed in possession of the Hall. We assume that this is cleared of all persons, save the gentlemen elected, we will proceed to organize the House, before invoke your aid in placing the Hall in possession of the members elect, that we may attend to the performance of our duties.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

In a communication to Kellogg, McEnery and Penn, Mr. Foster, Chairman of the Sub-Congressional Committee, acknowledges the receipt of propositions, either written or verbal, from each, offering to leave to the decision and arbitration of the committee the settlement of the whole matter in dispute. The committee cannot further consider the question unless fully assured that their decision, whatever it might be, would be acquiesced in by all and accepted by all as a final declaration of their rights. McEnery and Penn promptly replied affirmatively. Governor Kellogg, it is said, promised to reply by letter to Washington. Lieutenant Governor Antoine stated this evening, in an interview, that he would consent to no such compromise.

The Committee concluded their labors and left for Washington this afternoon.

POLITICAL SITUATION EXCHANGED.

The situation in the city remains unchanged. The troops in the State House have been reduced to some twenty men up stairs. There has been no excitement of any kind. The Conservative members met, in regular session, at No. 1 St. Louis street, but nothing of special interest transpired, the members patiently awaiting the preparation of the memorial which it is thought will not be completed before to-morrow.

THE BANKERS' PROTEST.

The presidents and cashiers of the banks of the city met to-night and protested against the statements in General Sheridan's dispatch.

The Republican caucus of the Nevada Legislature last night unanimously nominated Sharon for United States Senator.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCE BILL.

PRESIDENT GRANT CONFIDENT OF ITS PASSAGE.

He Will Cheerfully Approve and Execute It.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Sheridan Fully Sustained by the Government.

The President to Transmit Necessary Information to Congress.

Probability of a Special Message on the Subject.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1875.

The Senate Finance Bill.

The President to-day exposed the opinion that the passage of the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments would be a great triumph for the Republican party. A large number of influential Representatives have called upon him and had more or less conversation on the subject, from which the President entertains no doubt of its passage in the House. He does not consider Judge Kelley's 3.65 bond scheme in any very flattering light, and the inference is that he does not think that the Judge himself fully comprehends the effect of what he is so persistently agitating. As it is not considered likely that the bill will ever reach the Executive, it is unnecessary to point out the consequences were it to become a law. The President considers that the bill to be taken up to-morrow is mainly important from the fact that it establishes a definite time for the resumption of specie payments, and hence will enable the business interests of the country to accommodate themselves to this plan of financial operations. In addition to the satisfactory character of the principle involved, the President also experiences no little gratification that the Senate Committee on Finance succeeded in perfecting a financial measure upon which the majority in their branch of Congress could agree, thus uniting the party upon a matter of so grave importance, and yet upon which there has been so wide a variance, not only among members of Congress, but political opinions in the Senate, but between Congress and the Executive. If the bill meets with the same prompt action and unanimity in the House of Representatives to-morrow, it will meet with ready approval at the hands of the President. It has been alleged against the measure, that it deals in empty generalities, and that it is bare a blind from the reality. The President, as soon as the bill becomes a law, will inaugurate the preliminary steps necessary to carrying out the provisions of the bill. He is confident that it contains all the powers incident to the resumption of specie payment, and he will exercise them to that end.

The President's Southern Policy.

Yesterday the President directed the Secretary of War and Attorney General to prepare for transmission to Congress all the documents in their possession touching upon the condition of affairs in the Southern States. The President issued this order before he was aware of the instructions of the resolution in the Senate. It is possible that he will accompany these documents with a special message, although he has not positively determined to do so, as he thinks that his views on the South have been heretofore pretty fully expressed in his communications to Congress. If he concludes to send in a message, he will commence its preparation as soon as the copying of the documents is completed, which will occupy several days. The President considers that these documents convey satisfactory evidence that the White League organizations of the South are revolutionary and mendicary in their purposes, and that their object is to wrest from the Republican party all the State governments in the South yet held by it, without regard to the fact that the negroes are intimidated to such an extent that they are afraid to vote: that in the democratic States the black and white Republican voters possess no recognized political rights, and that the success of the White League is synonymous with the establishment of a practically independent political oligarchy. Such are the reasons which the President adduces as influencing him in adopting the policy which he now proposes to carry out. This policy, he says, is to preserve order in the Southern States with all the means at his command, until Congress lays down a policy of its own, which he will then execute. In so far as the question of declaration of martial law and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* are concerned, as Congress is now in session the President will not exercise those powers unless specially authorized by that body. This indicates that the President will refer to Congress for its action General Sheridan's request that the White League be declared bandditti. In accordance with his policy, the President has directed the Secretary of War to comply with the request of Governor Kellogg that troops be sent to Vicksburg. No additional troops will be sent to New Orleans, unless it is considered that they are absolutely required. The main body of the troops in that city will be concentrated and in winter quarters at the centers of military supplies, such as Omaha, and Forts Leavenworth and Russell. The Indians will be in their winter quarters the winter, and in the carrying out of his policy the President will, if he considers it necessary, concentrate these troops in any district that may require it. In short, the President expresses the best feeling for the Southern people, but says that he will vigorously maintain the personal and political rights of all members and all persons elected to office will be maintained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1875.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee met to-day. Chas. Albert was examined. He testified: Was agent or attorney for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from 1870 until September, 1873; in this capacity I commenced application for an increased subsidy in December, 1874, and managed the case until the first part of February, 1872, when I was superseded by Irwin, but thereafter acted as Irwin's counsel and disbursing agent; the disbursements were made between the 2d of February and the 1st of July, and aggregated between $100,000 and $125,000; witness received $100,000 of this amount from Irwin personally in New York, May 27, 1872, in checks signed either by Bellows or Stockwell; witness' agreement with Stockwell was oral and related only to witness' own personal services; for this he received $10,000 cash and was to receive $30,000 more in case of success, but being superseded he could make no claim; considered he had done for this latter amount; he subsequently received from Irwin between $5,000 and $7,000 for his services as counsel; disbursements were made by witness, under Irwin's directions, in Washington, to fifteen or thirty different persons, some of them residents of Washington and some not. Witness took receipts for all payments, and sent receipts to Irwin in California. Witness, in view of his relation to Irwin as counsel and Irwin's refusal to answer similar questions, said he felt compelled at present to decline to give the names of the persons to whom he made these payments, under Irwin's directions. He would state, however, that about 10 per cent of the amount disbursed by him was paid by any agreement or understanding or expectation that it would ever reach any member of Congress. The witness is Irwin's uncle, and he has written to Revery Johnson for advice.

SHERIDAN FULLY SUSTAINED.

The following telegram was sent to General Sheridan to-night:

WASHINGTON, January 6.

To General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans:

I telegraphed you hastily to-day, answering your dispatch. You seem to have misunderstood me. I have based or partial statements of you acts. Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom, and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram.

(Signed) WM. W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War.

A Cleveland detective, named Gilbert S. Perkins, has filed with the Secretary of the Treasury a claim for $5,000, for the arrest of Tom Ballard. He was considered the most dangerous counterfeiter loose. It will be remembered that he made a proposition that, if his crime was condoned, he would give the Government a secret which would render the successful counterfeiting of notes impossible. His offer was rejected by Secretary Bristow.

CONSUMERS should use from one-fourth to one-half less of Dooley's than of other Yeast or Baking Powders. It is put up full weight. d&w

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1875.

TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

The Tilton-Beecher case was proceeded with this morning. The following additional jurors were accepted: Charles B. Westman, dealer in telegraph instruments; Henry Thayer, employed in a stove foundry; Wad Downes, retired farmer, and George Hall, carpenter; total seven. A. F. Mackey, whose examination was suspended in the morning, was rejected.

After recess, when the Court assembled, a female was observed pushing her way through the throng to the front, when Judge Neilson instructed the officer in charge of the door that no ladies were to be admitted, and she therefore left the court room. Austin Packard, store furnisher, was sworn in as the eighth juror, and the Court adjourned.

FAILURE OF CRACKER MERCHANTS.

Charles T. Goodwin & Sons, cracker merchants, 226 Front street, failed to-day. Their liabilities are estimated at $100,000.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 6, 5 P. M.—Rate for money at Stock Exchange on Government securities 4½ per cent; rate for discount in open market for three months' bills 4 15-16 or 15-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107¾; do, 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 105¾. New York Central 93; Erie 24@25½; preferred 47.

FRANKFORT, January 6.—3-20's, 182, 98½.

PARIS, January 6.—Rentes 62 francs 42½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—Cotton active; middling upland 7⅝@7⅝; Orleans 7⅝; sales 21,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 12,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 28s 9d@28s 3d. Refined petroleum 9½@9¾. Tallow 47s. Lard 48s. Shoulders 35s.

ANTWERP, January 6.—Refined petroleum 27½ francs.

TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

T. C. JENKINS

Liberty S. Pittsburgh Pa.

THE GREAT

FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

THE ONLY HOUSE THAT HANDLES

WHITE RIVER,

SNOW FLAKE and GOLDEN FLEECE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GOSHEN CHEESE.

N. O. MOLASSES and ROAST COFFEES.

☞ NO CHARGES FOR DRAYAGE.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—ONE OR two. Address (giving reference), C. M., Commercial office.

WANTED—MODELS—INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Machinery of every description, at Keystone Pattern and Model Works, of A. F. BRUCE & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PROPOSALS—FOR Building two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses, parties bidding please state whether in Thirty-second Ward as part pay on contract of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH CASH capital of $12,000, an experienced accountant or man of general business knowledge preferred, to take active charge of a well established and good paying business. References exchanged, address with real name and address, Lock Box 1202, Pittsburgh, Pa. if

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish the largest amount of money on first class City and Country Property. Said Mortgages will run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to E. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board, Apply at No. 60 Ross street.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM AND Dwelling House, No. 179 Smithfield street, now occupied by Mr. Kelly. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 44x80 feet, with good heating apparatus, in one of the best party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars inquire at Exchange Commercial office.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE Office on first floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking, Insurance or other office; also, Basement Banking Room, Water Closet. Inquire at Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank.

FOR RENT—THAT THREE-STORIED Building and Storeroom, No. 120 Federal street, Allegheny, now occupied by James Caldwell. The best business location in the city. Inquire of A. P. MORRISON, 142 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on city water. Parlor, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, Slate Roof, Hydrant in the Yard. Water and other improvements. The Lot extends from street to street, 100 feet. Will be rented low to a good tenant immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-story Frame House, with Brick Basement, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in the House. Also, an Official report of the Adjutant General, showing that only about a hundred and thirty arms had been sent to the country and fifty of these were designed to arm a company of white cavalry, and forty of them were burnt up in the court house, where they were stored. The balance were mainly old muzzle-loading Enfields, and many of them were simply loaned to the cadets of the Baton Rouge University. He absolutely denied that there was any black militia organized in the State. Governor Kellogg then asserted that the leaders of the White League were well aware of that fact, though many of the rank and file undoubtedly believed it. Mr. Phelps here left the Committee to return to Washington.

PRIOR TO ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Kellogg, continuing his testimony, narrated a surprising incident, which he said had been brought to his knowledge in such a manner that he was bound to pay some regard to it, of a plot to assassinate the President and conspirators in which were to rendezvous at Baibo. He exonerates the White League from any connection with this plan, which he believed was confined to a few visionaries, and he gave the Committee the name and address of his informant. In connection with the Returning Board he denied emphatically again that he had any caucus or consultation with them, and said they alone were responsible for their decision; that he thought the powers conferred on the Board were excessive and he could not approve them, but the law was the one approved by Warmoth in the interest of the Fusionists, before he came into office. At the close of his testimony he handed to the Committee the following protest, which he said he had received, signed by fifty-two of the members elected to the Legislature, before he called on the troops to clear the Hall of unauthorized persons:

NEW ORLEANS, La., January 4, 1875.

To His Excellency Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor:

SIR:—The undersigned, members elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, assembled at the Hall of the House in the State House, at twelve o'clock this day, and answered to the call made by the Clerk. We protest against the use of force to forcibly taken possession of, in violation of law, and which was made without authority of House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members elect are placed in possession of the Hall. We assume that this is cleared of all persons, save the gentlemen elected, we will proceed to organize the House, before invoke your aid in placing the Hall in possession of the members elect, that we may attend to the performance of our duties.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

In a communication to Kellogg, McEnery and Penn, Mr. Foster, Chairman of the Sub-Congressional Committee, acknowledges the receipt of propositions, either written or verbal, from each, offering to leave to the decision and arbitration of the committee the settlement of the whole matter in dispute. The committee cannot further consider the question unless fully assured that their decision, whatever it might be, would be acquiesced in by all and accepted by all as a final declaration of their rights. McEnery and Penn promptly replied affirmatively. Governor Kellogg, it is said, promised to reply by letter to Washington. Lieutenant Governor Antoine stated this evening, in an interview, that he would consent to no such compromise.

The Committee concluded their labors and left for Washington this afternoon.

POLITICAL SITUATION EXCHANGED.

The situation in the city remains unchanged. The troops in the State House have been reduced to some twenty men up stairs. There has been no excitement of any kind. The Conservative members met, in regular session, at No. 1 St. Louis street, but nothing of special interest transpired, the members patiently awaiting the preparation of the memorial which it is thought will not be completed before to-morrow.

THE BANKERS' PROTEST.

The presidents and cashiers of the banks of the city met to-night and protested against the statements in General Sheridan's dispatch.

The Republican caucus of the Nevada Legislature last night unanimously nominated Sharon for United States Senator.

BAKERS' FLOUR.

LARGEST VARIETY AND LOWEST PRICES IN THIS CITY.

RISING SUN!

SEVEN CARS!

Barrels To-day, Bags To-morrow. All orders now in for this Brand will be filled as fast as it arrives.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ARTISANS' DEPOSIT BANK—ELECTION—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. F. STARK,

The Commercial.

THURSDAY JANUARY 7, 1875.

JUDGE FARRAR, a Washington county Republican member of the present State Legislature, whose serious illness has already been mentioned in this paper, died at his home in that county yesterday.

"IT IS well that SHERIDAN is here," said the New Orleans *Bulletin*, on Monday. And, indeed, it is well; since otherwise the *Bulletin* would have sounded the keynote of the devil's music days ago, and the entertainment would now be in full blast.

A GRATIFYING feature of the January financial announcements is the fact that a number of the Southern railroads promptly pay interest on their bonds. The States of Florida and Tennessee also pay interest. Another encouraging sign is the resumption of dividends by the Lake Shore road.

EXCEEDING pressure on our space precludes the possibility of editorial reference to the important meeting held last night to consider the question of public improvements by the National government. The proceedings, however—which are fully reported in our local columns—speak for themselves.

THE railroad combination effected at Saratoga last summer appears to be in the last stages of dissolution. The roads are fighting among themselves, and there seems little possibility of a compromise. The evidence of cutting and slashing is indubitable, and it is very evident that the arrangement is practically a failure.

THE Indiana Legislature assembles today. We mention the fact because Mrs. OREN, the efficient State Librarian, is to be rotated out of office for the benefit of some vigorous-lunged Democratic politician. For the present, the experiment of electing a woman to office in Indiana will have been begun and ended by the Republican Legislature of 1873.

THE new currency bill comes up in the House to-day, as a special order, and it is proposed that immediate action shall be taken upon it. It is within the power of the House to limit debate by the previous question, so that a vote may be reached upon the bill before adjournment. The passage of the measure will be the inauguration of a fixed national financial policy.

INFORMATION has just been received from Mexico to the effect that a contract has been entered into between the Government of Mexico, and Mr. EDWARD LEE PLUMB, representing the International Railroad Company, by which that Government agrees to grant a subsidy in aid of that railroad of $9,500 per kilometre, or about six-tenths of an American mile. This should furnish a basis to enable the company to build the line without delay.

THE Philadelphia *North American* of Tuesday prints an official statement of the export trade of that port for the year 1874. The figures show an increase of $245,725 in the aggregate trade over the preceding year, the total being $29,878,911. In many staple articles the increase is very handsome, more particularly in the provision, hide and leather trades. During the same period the export trade of Boston declined $5,507,609, in comparison with its trade of the preceding year.

A SUFFICIENT answer to the exceptions taken by an evening contemporary to the tone of the comments of "the Pittsburgh Republican press" upon the abortive Legislative *coup d'etat* of the Louisiana White Leaguers, is, that whatever one may think of Governor KELLOGG and the Returning Board, it is an incontrovertible fact that the Democratic members of the Legislature of that State attempted flagrant usurpation—and received, as they deserved, discomfiture.

THE *Post* climbs to the top of its indignation over General SHERIDAN'S dispatch to the Secretary of War concerning the White Leaguers and the proper methods of dealing with them. What does it think of the declaration of the editor of the Shreveport *Times*, made before the Congressional Investigating Committee, that the best way to give Louisiana a good government was to kill off all the Republican office-holders, from Governor KELLOGG down.

GOVERNOR PENNINGTON, of Dakota, has done himself honor by vetoing a bill designed to repudiate certain railroad grants made by townships in that Territory, so far as it relates to counties that have already issued bonds. There can be no earthly doubt as to the liability for principal and interest of counties which have issued bonds to aid railroads. There is no principle more clearly settled by our courts, both State and Federal. Had the scheme succeeded, its injurious effect upon the Territory would have been felt for years to come.

THERE are some thirty school-book publishing houses in the United States, and nearly all of them employ one or more agents, who travel about the country supplanting one another's books, bribing legislators and purchasing school officers, or pursuing a perfectly honorable and honest course, as the case may be. It is computed that fully a million and a half of dollars is annually squandered to maintain the agency system of introducing books, which is rendered necessary only because of the failure of publishers to unite upon some plan. This agency system it is now proposed to abolish. If it can be done, one great fountain of bribery and corruption will have been dried up.

THE population of Louisiana, according to the last census, numbered 391,450 whites and 463,067 blacks, a colored majority of 61,617. Nobody in his senses believes that, considering the issues involved, the negroes of that State would, of their own free will, vote the Democratic ticket, or refrain from voting the Republican ticket. There is also a considerable number of white Republicans in Louisiana, whose votes, added to the colored vote, would give the Republican party a heavy majority. Yet, in the face of these palpable facts, the White Leaguer Democracy claim to have carried the State, without intimidation, by a majority of from twenty to twenty-five thousand. It is simply preposterous.

HUNDREDS of places in the South, where there has been a Republican, white or black, brave enough to exercise the rights guaranteed to every citizen, are marked with tragedies before which theatrical scenes are stupid mockeries—enacted by men recognized in their respective communities as men of honor and "chivalry." But no sooner does General SHERIDAN suggest a plan whereby a stop may be put to this hideous terrorism and bloodthirstiness, than the entire Democratic press of the Northern States breaks out against him in full, ferocious cry. But justice must be done. What is the use of troops if the laws be not enforced? Hundreds of men cannot be killed and no crime committed. No law-abiding citizen of the South, whatever his politics, need fear oppression at the hands of the General Government: but if the laws are not to be enforced, if crime is not to be punished, if rebellion is to be permitted to triumph over even so much as a square foot of national territory—then, indeed, we have seen the beginning of the end.

"WHEN Jefferson Davis and his followers organized the so-called Southern Confederacy, they committed no fouler treason against liberty and constitutional government, than was committed on Monday by Grant and Williams and Sheridan and the usurping robber Kellogg."—*Post.*

Here are the facts: Under the law, Mr. VIENNA, Clerk of the last House, who had the roll of legally returned members, furnished him by the Secretary of State, was the only person authorized to call the new House to order, and to preside in the election of a Speaker. While awaiting the proper moment for the legal discharge of his duty, a Democratic member suddenly sprang up and moved that Mr. WILTZ be declared Speaker, submitting his own motion to a *viva voce* vote, and declaring it carried. The simple fact that a majority of the returned members were Republicans, shows that even this motion could not have been carried, and that it was utterly void and futile if it had been. This is absolutely all there is on which to base any claim that WILTZ was chosen Speaker. Following the consummation of this fraud, the Democrats, by a vote, directed their bogus Speaker to call in the military to keep Republican members from going out and to preserve order. Subsequently the Republicans had need to call upon the troops, and then the Democrats stampeded, and are now crying "Bayonets!" and "Military interference!" The only "interference" there was, consisted in the fact that General DE TROBRIAND, acting under the orders of General EMORY, was present to enforce the laws and compel the members to respect Mr. VIGERS while he called the roll as made by the Returning Board, and put the motion for a Speaker—and that he called a couple of soldiers to escort from the floor of the House the five usurping Democratic members who had been illegally sworn in, but who had not been returned. The Democrats had previously determined to play this desperate and dangerous game, staking all upon the result. They played it, and lost. Now, as a trick to gain sympathy, they whine that they are martyrs to military despotism. Faugh!

A BOURBON AT SCHOOL.

It is impossible not to feel some interest in the young man who has been lately declared King of Spain. Even foreigners ordinarily most indifferent to Spanish affairs must yet perceive that a person in the position to which young Don ALFONSO has been called necessarily exerts an influence, though it should be merely negative, which may be felt more or less in every part of Christendom, if not beyond its limits. The Prince enters upon his active career under a great weight of prejudice derived from his mother. Prejudice has undoubtedly colored much of the newspaper comment called forth by his recognition as sovereign. Besides preconceptions founded on the ill repute of ex-Queen ISABELLA, misrepresentations inspired by mere hatred of royal government have been widely circulated to the disparagement of the Prince. Rightly judged Prince ALFONSO seems to be a not unpromising youth. He was born on the 28th of November, 1857, and is therefore in his eighteenth year. He was in his eleventh year when the expulsion of his mother from Spain in 1868 made them both exiles. The ex-Queen has always fully expected the restoration of her son to the throne of his ancestors, and if not through her care, through the care of others interested in his fortunes, the Prince is said to have received a solid, judiciously directed education. The six years of banishment have been so spent as to give him such a measure of training and culture as has been possessed by few if any recent monarchs of Spain. With his mother he lived successively in Paris, Geneva and Vienna, and last he passed some time as a cadet in the English military school at Sandhurst. Thus, besides becoming familiar with the French, German and English languages, he has had opportunities of acquiring some direct knowledge of the institutions, manners and habits of nations so diverse as the French and the German, the Swiss and the English. From trustworthy evidence it appears that the Prince has been made to study, and that, though not particularly bright, he has mind enough to profit by his industry. The mere impressions of exile during the most susceptible years of his life are likely to have proved useful in the moulding of his character. Moreover, it is something, and something, one may fancy, of no slight significance, that a youth destined to be King of Spain, has been a pupil in a great English school, with English officers of high character for instructors, and with English lads, English gentlemen in the making, for associates. Such training must bear fruit, if Don ALFONSO is not a predestined blockhead.

It is an interesting fact that in the address in which "the grandees and a part of the nobility of Spain" recently congratulated the Prince on the eighteenth anniversary of his birthday, especial importance was ascribed to his sojourn in England.

"We are," said the Spanish grandees and nobles, "we are most happy to see your Majesty bestow your early attention upon the English nation—that nation which has created the type of constitutional monarchy, which is ever true to its traditions, free, patriotic and obedient to the law. In every province, every county, every family of the United Kingdom your Majesty will learn to value the strength and happiness of a monarchy, which, extending over so many climates and races, preserves its territory intact, and teaches the subject to regard with almost religious respect the ties binding nation and sovereign together."

Surely if a Bourbon can learn or forget, Don ALFONSO may be supposed to have derived real and profitable lessons from such an education.

PERSONS interested in such facts must have noticed how many American ladies have lately married titled gentlemen of the different countries of Europe. These matches of aristocracy and republicanism have been rather common since many years, but their increasing frequency within the last year or two is the fact to which we refer. A considerable majority of the noblemen thus allying themselves with Americans have been Frenchmen, we believe, but the latest announcement of the kind is the engagement of a Russian Count to a daughter of Boston. The lady's name may be safely supposed to be of no particular interest to the general reader, and in truth, we are unable at this moment to recall it. More interest attaches to the name of the Count, for two reasons. One of the reasons is that the name seems utterly unpronounceable by any efforts of which Anglo-Saxon vocal organs are capable. We cannot even imagine a sound or combination of sounds to be legitimately evolved from the alphabetic elements as they are ranged to represent the name. In fact, a progenitor of the Count *may* have been the very "Russian whose dissonant, consonant name" would, the English poet thought, "almost shatter to fragments the trumpet of fame." The name is TYSZKIEWICZ—Count TYSZKIEWICZ. It is well to know, however, that Russian names, as well as Polish, are not dissonant, but soft and pleasing to the ear even of foreigners, when pronounced by organs to which the names are vernacular. The TYSZKIEWICZ belong, it seems, to the richest landed proprietors of Russian Sithuania, a fact which suggests the second reason for the interest which attaches to the Count's name. Among the vast woodlands owned by his family is that Bialowiesser forest, in which is still to be seen the *urus* or *auer-ochs*, as the Germans call it. So common a book as WEBSTER'S Dictionary will inform the reader that *urus* is the specific name of the species from which the common ox and cow are supposed to be derived, and which in a wild state formerly inhabited the central parts of Europe. It is mentioned by CÆSAR in his commentaries as one of the large animals of the German forests. From them it long since disappeared and is now to be met with only on the TYSZKIEWICZ'S estate, where every year the Autocrat of all the Russias spends a few days in hunting it.

ONE Mr. HINE has lately revived a theory a good deal talked about some years ago respecting the origin of the English people. According to this interpreter of the Holy Scriptures, the English people are descendants of those long Lost Tribes of Israel, and we need hardly say that Mr. HINE presents the view in a form which is, or at least ought to be exceedingly flattering to English self love. He maintains that, if Holy Writ be true, Israel, the Lost, has never ceased to be a holy, as well as a peculiar people, and that the English possess all the marks needful to establish such a character as well as to identify them historically with the missing Tribes. The Anglo-Saxons Mr. HINE is able to trace quite directly back to those cities of the Medes, where the Lost Tribes were last seen. Mr. HINE'S lecture would be more conclusive if he had taken due notice of those recent travelers who, without difficulty, identify the Lost Tribes, so styled, with the Iraelites still resident on and near the sites of those old Median cities from which Mr. HINE supposes them to have migrated to the isles of the West.

ELSEWHERE will be found the full text of the annual message of Governor HARTRANFT, delivered to the Legislature yesterday. We have not now space to refer to its statements and suggestions in detail. It is a plain, frank, straightforward document, saying strongly and simply, and directly to the point, that which was requisite to be said. We heartily indorse the Governor's recommendations respecting the establishment of schools in which the young may be instructed in trades, as well as those which relate to the enactment of a law for the better regulation of State banks and savings institutions. The State finances are in a very satisfactory condition. Over a million and a quarter of the State debt has been redeemed during the year. The debt now amounts to $25,568,635, with bonds in the Treasury worth nine million dollars. We bespeak for the Message a careful perusal.

THE ore in those newly discovered mines at Newburyport, Massachusetts, gives the extraordinary yield of ninety dollars per ton of silver, seventy dollars of lead and eleven of gold, total one hundred and seventy-one dollars per ton, while the entire cost of mining and smelting is only twenty-one dollars per ton.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Canadian canals are to be deepened to fourteen feet.

"Spiritual adultery" is the latest phrase furnished by the Beecher case.

Our first message to the King of Spain will probably be a dunning one.

King Caucus is holding levees in quite a number of State Capitals just now.

Gush. An intercollegiate literary contest takes place in New York to-day.

There are a good many White Leaguers "lying around" loosely in New Orleans.

Grave apprehensions of revolt on the part of the Mahrattas are felt by the British Government.

Why did Beecher consider it so very essential that Judge McCue should sit in the great scandal trial?

Tweed has not been pardoned yet. We seize the opportunity to make the statement while it is true.

The pleasantest calls in Hartford of a New Year's day are for dividends, of which $2,518,603 were declared.

Not being able to liquidate its debts, the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago has gone into liquidation.

The forthcoming "International Exposition" at Santiago is to contain an American school house, fully equipped.

Chicago proposes to compel all coal dealers to send their loads to a public weigher before delivery to the buyer.

Here is a Biblical argument against deadbeadism: "Jonah found a ship going to Tarshish; so he paid the fare thereof."

The Joliet, Ill., steel rolling mills have started up again, and, it is thought, will continue doing business from this time forward.

There are fifty-four widows of Generals and two hundred and seventeen of Colonels on the pension rolls of the Government.

More silver. A rich quality of this ore has just been discovered in Hamilton county, New York, on the borders of Lake Pleasant.

The New York middle men promise to quit stealing, and live honestly in the future, if only Western freight will be sent there as usual.

The amount of wood annually consumed in the manufacture of match sticks in the United States is 400,000 cubic yards—not a light quantity.

This doesn't look like the millenium. The Gatling Gun Company, at Hartford, Connecticut, has just declared a dividend of fifteen per cent.

Two of the hardest men in the United States to find just now are Colonel King, late Postmaster of the House, and Congressman Schumaker.

Commendable. Every drinking shop in that city is closed after seven o'clock on Saturday night, not to be opened again until Monday morning.

Last year some twenty-eight New Yorkers, being dissatisfied with the names given them by their parents, secured the legal right to change them.

Notwithstanding that they have set Alfonso upon a throne, the St. Louis *Globe* thinks it will be necessary to nail the seat of his pantaloons to the timber.

The number of baskets of peaches shipped from Delaware last year was 837,219. The average price per bushel received for the crop was about eighty cents.

The number of marriages in Boston, last year, was considerably less than in 1873. They foot up between 4,000 and 4,200, against 4,447 during the year before.

The *Post's* periodical distress concerning Cæsarism has broken out again. It comes around like the measles or the itch, and has a good many of the characteristics of the latter disease.

A Democratic Legislature takes to fighting whisky just as naturally as a duck to the water or an Italian to organ-grinding. A wonderful impetus has just been given to the trade at Albany and elsewhere.

Shrinkage. The estimated valuation of personalty in New York city in 1870 was $2,749,343,583; and 1874 was $2,650,387,214—showing a decrease of nearly $100,000,000 where there ought to have been a large increase.

It is reported that a gold mine of immense richness has recently been discovered in Northern Georgia, within an hour's ride of Chattanooga. The vein struck is said to be the richest ever discovered on the continent.

The *Irish World* deplores the loss in membership of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. It says there were 1,200,000 persons of that faith in the United States in 1836, and that there is now only about 10,000,000.

The Collector at Erie has been notified that dressed and cleaned poultry is not be classed as raw product, but manufactured, at the rate of 20 per cent. duty; while feathered birds are raw product, and dutiable at 10 per cent.

At least one hundred and fifty partnership changes take effect in New York this month, more than the usual number of old firms breaking up, and merchants of a younger class, to a considerable extent, taking their place.

It has been discovered that the title to more than 1,125,000 acres of swamp land in Northwestern Indiana is involved in dispute, owing to the irregular manner in which the lands were conveyed under the old swamp land act.

PERSONAL.

Miss Emma Abbott, who seems to be regarded as the coming prima donna, is a great favorite with Wartel, her teacher. He said to her not long ago, "You will be the glory of America, for God has willed it."

Spain's cry to-day: Hail Alphonse Francois d'Assisse Ferdinand Pie Jean Marie de la Conception Gregoire, King of Spain!" Its yell a year hence, "Down with the Bourbon!"—the latter a prophecy of the Chicago *Times*.

Edmund Clarence Stedman is seriously ill, having been for some days confined to his house, from continuous over-work, both as a stock broker and author. His physicians have ordered him to keep out of Wall street and abstain from literary labor as his sole hope of entire recovery.

Victor Hugo is said to be now engaged in writing a life of John Brown, and other great historians are also getting material upon the subject, so that it is now certain that not only will John Brown's soul be "marching on" through the centuries, but that his life and name will become as historic as Washington's.

Bret Harte's early return to New York city from Morristown, New Jersey, is impelled by his obtainment, through influential friends, of a three thousand dollar position in the Custom House, his monetary affairs being fearfully deranged and many debts pressing heavily upon him. Notwithstanding his large prices for literary work, he is declared unable to make both ends meet.

King David had a good time at New Bedford, Massachusetts. The whalers called on him, and among them were very old sailors. One Captain Gardner, ninety years of age, is the only survivor of the crew of the first whaler that called at the Sandwich Islands seventy-five years ago. At that time the Queen swam out to the ship. The contrast between a Sandwich Island Queen, guiltless of costume, swimming out to a whaler in 1800, and an Island King, loaded with furs, careering across this continent in a palace car in 1874, is a spectacle of rare significance.

The Galveston *News* publishes a strangely interesting letter from one Jean Baptiste Callistre, of that city, who claims to be one of the survivors of the celebrated band of Lafitte, the buccaneer of Barataria. The veteran not only gives a graphic account of the behavior of Lafitte's gunners at the battle of New Orleans, but tells a strange story concerning the cruise of the Vengeance, one of Lafitte's armed vessels. According to Callistre, the Vengeance became a pirate, and captured an American privateer schooner, on board of which was no less a personage than Theodosia Burr, the lost daughter of Aaron Burr, whose mysterious fate formed one of the saddest chapters of American romance. The writer says: "The woman captured on the privateer died a few days after our arrival in Galveston. She was a very handsome woman, and I afterward learned was the daughter of a distinguished American. Her clothing—which was of the finest material—was marked 'T. A.,' and she had a golden locket containing a portrait of a beautiful boy. On the locket were the words, 'To my wife, Theodosia.' She was buried on the island, a few hundred yards to the east of the old fort on the point. It was whispered among the men that Chauvet [the Captain] had killed her, because she would not yield to his wishes."

THE Anglo-Chinese city of Hong Kong appears to have some curious social customs. An English journal published there says: "It appears that the local authorities have recently ordered that pigs shall not be kept at all within the limits of the city, and as in consequence pigs cannot be allowed to sleep in the rooms of their owners, several women were found who had met the difficulty by going to the newly erected pig-sty and sleeping with the pigs. As this was not considered an exactly proper place for them to sleep, they were apprehended and fined twenty-five cents each."

Magazines.

PENN MONTHLY.

The publishers of the *Penn Monthly* send out an excellent number for the opening month of the new year. Under the title of "The Month," the editor talks about Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decree; financiering in India; the state of siege in France; affairs at Washington; effect of the late Republican defeat; changes in the courts of Philadelphia under the new Constitution, etc. There is an article on the giving up of Sunday as a day of rest, the editor opposing it. George L. Curry has a lengthy contribution on "The Pioneer Government of Oregon." S. Wagner, Jr., treats of "Miniature Painting," which is followed by an interesting paper on Viollet-le-Duc, the great French architect. G. S. Jones writes entertainingly on "The Voyages of the Zenos." These, with papers on the "Value of Paleontology," and "President Grant on Finances," a poem, "The Parthenon," by J. G. Brinkle, and extended literary reviews, complete the table of contents. The magazine is published by the Penn Monthly Association, 506 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $3 00 per year.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

published weekly at New York, at four dollars per annum, by D. Appleton & Co., is the very best American literary weekly now published. In fact, it is the only really high-toned literary paper in the country, made up from original sources. Its illustrated articles are always excellent, and the original tales and essays it publishes are all first-class. It generally has one serial story running through a few weeks and months, but its tales and stories are for the most part reasonably short and enjoyable. The editorial articles are discriminating and vigorous, and the art criticisms impartial and fair. Altogether we esteem this weekly as the very best of its class, and worthy of a generous support.

HERALD OF HEALTH.

Much valuable information may be gleaned from the pages of this publication. Its articles are prepared expressly to be read by the people, and the use of technical terms is avoided, or, where used, simplifying explanations accompany them. In the number before us are articles on "Prenatal Influence," "Overwork and Physiological Bankruptcy," "The Liver, its Use, and How to Take Care of It," "How to Avoid Bad Colds," etc., etc. It is published by Wood & Holbrook, 13 and 15 Laight street, New York, at $2 00 per annum.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.

This weekly publication is specially interesting to physicians, as it contains regular reports of hospital cases and cases in the ordinary practice of doctors in different parts of the country, prepared specially for its pages. It is edited by D. G. Brinton, M. D., and published at No. 115 South Seventh street, Philadelphia. Terms, $5 00 per year.

THE ARCADIAN.

This journal is the best of all American publications devoted to the drama, music, art and literature. Its criticisms are fearless always, sometimes caustic, and in all cases, so far as we can judge, based on honest conviction. Its illustrations are pertinent, and its typographical appearance unexceptionable. It has made a place in American journalism for itself, and deserves, as it is enjoying, an abundant success.

FIJI is not the only "annexation" recently made to the British dominions. Griqualand has also undergone a similar process. That country lies about five hundred miles northeast of Cape Town, and will form a connecting link between Cape Colony and Natal. A Griqualander derives his descent from a Dutch boer and a Hottentot mother, whose union is, strangely enough, said to have produced a race so remarkable for its aptitude and taste in vocal music that Griqualand prime donne will soon be "in order." Every dog has his day, and the Hottentot may yet prove the star of a period.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for the year of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for upwards of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue for Hostetter's Almanac for 1875 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

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Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to

LAVINIA WATT, or
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Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

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Unprecedented Bargains Offered BY

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DISSOLUTION—THE FIRMS OF ELKINS, RLY & CO. and DAVID BLY & CO. are this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firms will be settled by the firm of ELKINS & FLACK.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of ELKINS & FLACK, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Manufacturing Illuminating and Lubricating Oils.

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Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS.
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.
SHEET IRON, STEEL AND BOILER PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 109 First Ave., Pittsburgh

ROOFING.

SLATE

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

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All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

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WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 36 Walnut street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET,

Transact a General Banking Business. Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wildest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 3026. d*

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.
WM. M. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd,	E. P. Jones,
Wm. Rea,	Hiram Stowe,
Edward Gregg,	R. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman,	C. W. Hallman,
J. K. Moorhead.	

SIDNEY P. VON BONNHORST, secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett,	Madison Bailey,
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James H. Hopkins,	George Hingham,
Julius Adler,	Abram Hays,
James Rown,	Paul H. Hacke,
J. H. Walter,	Jacob Painter.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
W. DAVIES, Cashier.
M. HINRICHS, Assistant Cashier. TTSS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

PRESIDENT.....HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.
Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 88 South Third St.

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

IRON CROWN

BOURBON, RYE,

AND

WHEAT WHISKIES.

J. F. D. KEATING,

No. 34 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

B. H. LUBBERS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,

No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension,

Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.

☞ Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Receives and Sells

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, MILL FEED, APPLES, POTATOES, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POULTRY, GAME, &c.

305 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 6, 1875.

The money market, ever susceptible to influences however light, and ready to change with the first breath of a coming gale, was to-day made to change from a gentle and regular movement in the loan market to the utmost quiet. If you take a live oyster from the water and tap the shell gently with some hard substance, the inmate will close its mouth like a vise, and can be opened only by the use of force. In like manner the banks shut down their shells and hold their money tight when a blow, no matter how gentle, is given to the commercial credit of the community. Taught by the fiard lessons of past experience the banks have exercised unusual caution and rigid discrimination in making loans during the past year, and are more than ordinarily ready to view with suspicion any circumstances tending to affect the standing of their customers. The rumor of financial trouble to-day, although creating no flurry, checked the rising tide of good feeling and liberality which was daily growing, and relegated the market to enforced quiescence. There can, however, be no permanent change in the market as the usual tide of business will flow on, carrying off whatever craft that are unable to stem the current. Not only have the banks, as shown by their dividend list, been doing a good business, but our merchants report the results of the year's business generally more favorable than might have been expected, and all are encouraged with the belief that a complete revival of business prosperity will be witnessed during the present year, and that it will be on a safer foundation than for some years past.

—The stock market shows no special features to-day, but a careful comparison of value for the day and a year ago shows that all the *fancy* stocks which are usually dealt in for speculative purposes, and are held on account of prospective values, have largely declined in price; while, on the other hand, investment shares are well sustained and in many cases are higher than during the fall of 1873. There is probably no better evidence of the spirit of the public than this condition of the stock market, which shows the absence of that ambitious speculative spirit that is so apt to overleap its saddle and fall on the other side. Operators have grown tired of dealing in shares that have only a value in their fluctuating worthlessness, and now seek stocks that have solid values and yield fair dividends on the investment. Below we present a table of prices of some of the leading securities for the first business day of this and last year; also the highest and lowest prices reached during 1874, which shows the material decline in most of the non-dividend paying stocks, and a very noticeable advance in such as are held for investment:

STOCKS, &c., THAT HAVE BEEN QUOTED IN—	1. Jan. 1875.	2. Jan. 1874.	DURING THE YEAR. High't	Low't
New York Central	102¾	99¾	105¾	96
Harlem	125½	120	134½	113½
Lake Shore	77	73¾	84¾	71
Rock Island	103½	100¾	109¾	92½
Delaware, L. & W.	106	99	112¾	99
Ohio & Miss.	30	30½	38¾	27½
New Jersey Cent'l	101	102½	109	99½
Ohio & Miss. pref.	78	78	83	78
Union Pacific	36	39½	38¾	25
Quicksilver	20	20	20	16
Panama R. R.	114	112	117	99
Michigan Central	78	83	88	78
West. Union Tel.	78¾	73	83¾	68
Fort Wayne	112¾	110¾	114¾	109
STOCKS, &C., THAT HAVE DECLINED.				
Hannibal & St. Jo.	28	67¾	51½	28
Tol., Wab. & Wes.	20	49	35	18
Northwestern	62	87¾	75½	52
Northw'rn pref'd	62	89¾	78½	52
Fort Wayne	81	99	89½	72
St. Paul pref'd	38	69¾	74¾	38
C., C. & I. C.	25	97¾	97¾	25
H. & St. Jo. com	25	47	47	25
H. & St. Jo. pref.	54	84	84	54
Pacific Mail	34¾	38¾	51¾	33½

—Eight millions of dollars of bonds of Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company have been placed on the Stock Exchange free list. The bonds are described at $1,000,000 guaranteed bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and upon the land grant; $3,020,000 are unguaranteed bonds, secured by the same mortgage as the guaranteed on the land grant; $680,000 are Jasper county bonds, principally part of $4,000,000 unguaranteed bonds redeemed by the sinking fund. When the certificate is detached they are no longer a lien upon the land, but remain a first mortgage upon the whole line and appurtenances. They are placed on the list as Grand Rapids and Indiana 1st, list guaranteed and 1st land grant.

—Mr. Foster's bill, recently introduced in the House of Representatives, proposes some important modifications in the national bank law. It provides, among other things, that sections 3,412 and 3,413 be stricken out, and the following substituted:

That every person, firm, association other than national bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of their own notes, checks, drafts, orders, tokens, or obligations, used for circulation and paid out by them.

That every such person, firm, association, corporation, State bank, or State banking association, and also every national banking association, shall pay a like tax of ten per centum on the notes, checks, drafts, orders, tokens, or obligations of any person, firm, association other than a national banking association, or of any State bank, State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation used for circulation and paid out by them.

It provides also for the continuance of the two-cent stamp on certificates of deposit, drafts and vouchers, and makes some new regulations respecting distilled spirits and tobacco and manufactured medicines.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
January 6, 1875.						
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6-20s, 1862	118¼		118¼			118¼
5-20s, 1864	118¼		118¼			118¼
5-20s, 1865, old	118¼		118¼			118¼
5-20s, 1865, new	118¼		118¼			118¼
5-20s, 1867	118¼		118¼			118¼
10-40s, reg. 1867						
10-40s, 1868	118¼		118¼			118¼
6s, currency	118¼		118¼			118¼
6s, 1881, coupon	118¼		118¼			118¼
6s, 1881, reg.	118¼		118¼			118¼
6s, 1881, new	117¾		117¾			117¾
Pacific R. R. 6s	114		114			114
New 5-per cents	112¾		112¾			112¾
Central Pacific 1st	114		114			114
Pacific Mail	34	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Adams Express						
Wells-Fargo Express			80			80
American Express			50			50
United States Exp.			60			60
Pacific R. R. Central			91			91
Erie	28¾	28	28¼	28¾	28¾	28¾
Harrisburgh Central						
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsb'h						
Chicago & Alton	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. preferred						
Rock Island	103¼		103¼		103	102¾
Fort Wayne	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do. preferred						
Western Union	20	20	20	20	20	19¾
Fort Wayne	90		90			90
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. land grants						
Do. income	20		20			20
Hannibal & St. Jos.	28¾		28¾		28¾	28¾
Atlantic & Pacific						
Quicksilver	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Tennessee, old			78			
Tennessee, new			78			
South Carolina, Apr.			30			
South Carolina, July			30			
Missouri 6's			99¼			

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	106	....
Reading, sales	54½	....
United Companies of N. Jersey, sales	129½	....
Oil Creek, sales	61¾	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	....
Central Transportation	42¾	42¾
P., C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	75¾	....
Gold	112¼	112¼

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1875.

The movement in trade circles continues rather slow, and although there are encouraging indications, business in produce, grain and general merchandise is very light and unsatisfactory as yet. It is generally the case that transactions have gained somewhat in activity since last week, but the work of settlements is not yet fully completed, and the new year's trade cannot be said to be fairly opened up.

The New York *Bulletin* contains a review of the dry goods trade for the past year which presents a tolerably satisfactory showing for the past year. The amount of goods handled is fully up to the average, but the heavy decline in values reduced the total amount of the trade, as shown by the dollars and cents. The statistics of manufactures also show a large increase during the year in the number of spindles and in the consumption of cotton. The financial condition of the trade is good, and the wholesale houses in this line are generally upon a sound basis.

The receipts of the leading articles since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,788	Apples, bbls	40
Corn, sks	153	Wheat, sks	3,000
Oats, sks	180	Butter, pkgs	20
Bacon, pcs	1,247	Bacon, lbs	20
Potatoes, bus	393	Hay, tons	205

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,723	6,306	12,029
Apples, bbls	728	512	1,240
Cheese, lbs	1,057		1,057
Corn, sacks	4,494	2,603	7,097
Wheat, sacks	4,086	4,556	8,642
Barley, sacks	4,371	2,997	7,368
Rye, sacks	811	1,068	1,879
Oats, sacks	8,887	5,786	14,673
Butter, pkgs	297	312	609
Bacon, pcs	3,771	4,967	13,388
Bacon, lbs	258	195	464
Potatoes, bush	2,312	2,721	4,333
Hay, tons	1,572	1,473	3,045

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market for corn and oats continues quiet and prices are slightly easier. The attendance of dealers at the Grain and Produce Exchange to-day was fair, but owing to the slack demand, transactions were very limited. Receipts continue very light, as they have been for two weeks past, and in every particular, the market appears quite inactive. There is good demand for prime, but an improvement in a short time, both, as to prices and demand, as stocks are very light, and prices relatively lower than at Chicago. Wheat is quiet and unchanged. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 70@1 80 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois ditto $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. Corn is dull and slightly lower. We quote shelled at 74@76c ₱ bushel for high-mixed; 75c for good mixed; ear 72@73c. Oats are held tolerably steady at very nearly former quotations; we quote white at 63@64½c ₱ bushel; 62@63c for mixed. We note sales of 10,000 bushels for February delivery at 63½c. Rye continues nominal at $1 03@1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—The market is dull and unchanged, with receipts decreased, being 12,029 barrels for the past two weeks. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 50@6 00; extra flour $4 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6 lb packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—Receipts for the past two weeks 5,018 tons. The market is dull and prices weak and declining. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@22 50 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 at $25 00@27 00; No. 2 at $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 at $25 00@27 00; No. 2 at $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Straw is quoted at

MESSAGE
OF
GOVERNOR HARTRANFT

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The wonderful powers of reincarnation here-tofore exhibited by the American people in recovering from panics and misfortunes inspire the hope, twelve months ago, that the dawn of the present year would discover the country released from the distrust and effects of the financial panic of 1873, and inaugurate a period of confidence and prosperity. That this hope has not been realized, is painfully manifest, when throughout the length and breadth of our own great State are found furnaces cold, factories still, mining shafts in process of decay, and myriads of unemployed men, with no resources to provide for themselves and families against the rigors of the winter that now holds all nature in its cold embrace. We must not be unmindful that distressing conjunctures, like the present, often brood a spirit of restlessness and discontent that ascribes to the existing government the ills that afflict society. It is therefore expected, in the presence of our depressed trade and languishing industries, that the efforts of those who are serving the public shall be directed to the practice of the most rigid economy. Let us confirm these expectations by unusual diligence in the faithful discharge of public business, a constant study of the general welfare, and the application of every means in our power to reduce the burdens of the people, and with this view I recommend the closest scrutiny of every item in the appropriation bill. In this season of distress no outlay of money should be made except what is absolutely required for the ordinary expenses of the government, and to make provision for the maintenance of such educational and charitable institutions with whose management the State is charged. Where misery would be entailed upon any human being or the interests of science suffer by withholding aid to other educational or charitable institutions, humanity and a sense of public duty will approve of some assistance, but unless for these or equally imperative reasons it is my solemn conviction that no appropriation should be made for any institution other than those in which the people of the whole State are responsible.

FINANCES.

The brief statement of the finances herewith submitted is made to embrace the details of most interest, and I invite your attention thereto with a view to a more intelligent appreciation of the exhibit, which is as follows:

Debt Redeemed.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Six per cent. loan	$ 1,219,050 00
Five per cent. loan	2,000 00
Chambersburg certificates	2,093 30
Relief notes	53 00
Domestic creditors' certificates	19 67
Total	$ 3,269,186 57

Receipts.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Balance in Treasury November 30, 1873	$ 1,439,050 98
Receipts	1,825,151 24
	3,871,968 27
Total	$ 7,397,119 51

Disbursements.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Ordinary expenses	$ 3,916,125 62
Loans redeemed	1,220,050 98
Interest paid on loans	1,463,271 74
	$ 6,602,567 86
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1874	$ 1,064,551 65

Public Debt.

Six per cent. loans	$19,321,130 00
Five per cent. loans	4,365,350 00
Four and a half per cent. loans	87,000 00
	$24,571,881 01

Unfunded Debt.

Relief notes in circulation	$35,196 00
Interest-certificates outstanding	13,049 02
Interest-certificates unclaimed	1,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates	25 00
Chamberburg certificates outstanding	82,703 28
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	293 68
	136,751 36

Public debt, November 30, 1874 ..... $24,368,635 37

Bonds in Sinking Fund.

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$5,500,000 00
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	3,500,000 00
	9,000,000 00

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1874, the receipts of the Treasury amounted to $7,076,725 20. It will be observed that in the last fiscal year the receipts were steadily diminished, and the receipts were only $5,871,968 27. The diminution of $1,204,756 76 was occasioned by the repeal, in 1873, of the taxes on gross receipts of railroads, net earnings of industrial and other corporations, and the tax on cattle and farming implements. It is worthy of remark that the relief afforded by the repeal of these taxes was mainly in the interest of corporations employing the greatest number of working men. With this reduction of the revenue, and with an increased expenditure of perhaps $500,000, made necessary by the new Constitution in the additional outlay for schools, legislature and judiciary, it is manifest that the severest economy must be observed in all the departments of the State Government, and the appropriations considerately and carefully made, or the State will be unable to meet its obligations under the existing tax laws.

By the Constitution, the proceeds of the sale of public works, and by act of last session, approved May 9, 1874, the tax on the capital stock of corporations, are appropriated to the Sinking Fund, which can only be applied to the payment of loans included in the funded debt of the public debt. The receipts from other sources belong to the general revenue fund, and as all the expenses of the State government are payable therefrom, it will be clearly the duty of the Legislature to limit the appropriation to the amount of this fund.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which contains the statistics of our educational system are presented with unusual care, will enlist the profound study of those interested in the moral and intellectual culture of our youths. Convincing as these details are, of the close relationship existing between education and the true welfare of the State, our people are still slow to adopt methods used in other countries and States, wherein the boundaries of instruction are extended, and knowledge imparted of a more useful and practical kind. Our common school system is now fixed upon a firm basis, and a free education secured to every child in the land, dispensing with its benefits, and inquiry should, therefore, be directed to the discovery of the best plan to fit the children for the various industrial pursuits that are the outgrowth of the peculiar resources and varied industries of the State. Upon a survey of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing sources of Pennsylvania, it must be confessed, the mechanical arts are entitled to the greatest development, requires labor of the highest skill; and if this survey extends over the vast and complex system of industries that they manifold are the places where practical knowledge and handicraft are needed.

It is to our mineral wealth and manufactures we mainly owe our riches, power, and the advantages we possess over others. In our coal mines, furnaces, rolling mills, locomotive works, and the myriads of factories, wherein her products are transformed, her brawny hands and minds are always wanted. Can they be found among our own population? Unfortunately just complaint is made of the want of skilled labor in our midst, and the constant recourse must to foreign countries to supply this pressing need. In our iron and other industries, and wherever skilled labor is required, the greatest number of those employed have acquired their experience in Europe, or the Eastern States, because, as a rule, Pennsylvania to absolve herself from this dependence, that imposes upon many of her sons the condition of common laborers, at the bidding of overseers from without the State!

The time has arrived when our great State, with her exhaustless wealth, wherein are all the elements of empire, shall her children be be sewers of wood and drawers of water, or shall they assume the position to which their birthright entitles them, and direct and control her destiny? A very small number of our boys become artizans, and yet it is a maxim of political economy that the prosperity of a State's productiveness is in proportion to the skill of its labor. We disburse in this Commonwealth ten millions of dollars annually to educate our children, and no one doubts the wisdom, policy or necessity of this expenditure; and if the time spent in the public schools and terms at her schools, not one has any special fitness for a trade or any acquirements that will enable him to compete successfully with the skilled labor engaged, in many instances at high prices, in the various industrial stores or in the conduct of the great industries that are the pride and chief support of the State.

I am persuaded that many of the present Legislature are interested in any design that concerns the honor and welfare of the State, and I appeal to your judgment whether the dictates of common sense and a proper appreciation of the future of our Commonwealth do not demand that some provision should be made for training a portion of our children in a knowledge of the mechanic arts, and I beg leave to offer a few suggestions as the outlines of a plan that I have in my mind which, upon examination, I believe to be feasible and applicable to our system of education. Let young men in their minority, who have a desire to become mechanics or acquire a knowledge of some particular branch of mechanical industry, be transferred to schools where they can be taught the science and practice of it, especially mathematics in their relations to the trade they wish to learn. Lecture and demonstration upon the principles